



## ***Grey Literature on Heritage Areas***

1. In 1994 Texas Tech University, at the request of the National Park Service, compiled a history of English National Parks and Protected Areas and Greenline parks in America. Entitled, "Greenline Parks: An Anglo-American Comparison with Emphasis on Urban National Parks and Recreation Areas." The report was intended to help develop strategies for use in Greenline parks in America.
2. A Review of Conservation Efforts in Selected Landscapes of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic States, USDOJ, NPS, Chaplick, Joan, and Sutro, Suzanne, 1985.
3. NPS State and Local Conservation Areas/ Protected Landscapes---The Map and Summaries, Philadelphia, PA: National Park Service, 1986.
4. A Review of Conservation Efforts in Selected Landscapes of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic States, NPS-MARO, 1985.
5. The Greenline Concept: Problems and Potentials for Intergovernmental Approaches to Landscape Protection. A Report to CEQ from ALF, 1981.
6. Resource management of Protected Areas in Great Britain and its Application to the United States National Park Service. Miculka, James E. University of Edinburgh, 1986.
7. Proceedings: Greenline & Urbanline Parks Conference; New York State DOC and National Park Service, Albany, NY, 1983.
8. In 1989, the US House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations held an oversight hearing on "Open Space: The American Landscape in the 21st century". The effort led by House Rep. Peter Kostmayer was intended to help "provide innovative solutions to preserve open space across the Nation". The hearing included testimony from Gilbert Grosvenor of the National Geographic Society, Ian McHarg, world-renowned ecological planner, and others, to examine the trends, events, and forces that will influence what the natural landscape and communities of the Nation will look like in 40-50 years.
9. New York State's Department of Environmental Conservation was examining legal authorities and institutional arrangements which could be used to integrate landscape protection with development. As a part of the Upper Delaware National Scenic and Recreational River planning effort, New York State, with assistance from NPS, examined a wide-range of federal, state and multi-institutional arrangements which were being used around the US to conserve landscapes and manage development. "Land and Water Use Controls in the US--Selected Institutional Case Examples," compiled detailed information on over 40 efforts with information on authorities, organizational structures, financing, relationships to local governments and land use controls.